

THE UNREASONABLENESS OF TREATING MEN WITH CONTEMPT.

A great part of the pleasures of life result from society. The pleasure of society depends much more on courteous, obliging behaviour, than on any vast remarkable benefits: for the latter are seldom expected, because the occasions are rare, and the persons capable of them are few; but the former of them is in every one's power, and may take place daily at every transient interview. This indicates an habitual benevolence of temper; the other usually proceeds from the violent impulse of the passion, awakened by some sudden and great calamity. If you treat your neighbour with lofty and scornful airs, if you take pleasure in afflicting him with little wanton mischiefs to his person or property; if you let him pass you unnoticed, or speak to you unheard; or, daily contradict whatever he says; if you ridicule his poverty or infirmity; make him your derision in company, and mark him out as the butt of your jest and laughter—you mortify him ten times more, than by solid and substantial injuries. Because by the former, you discover a contempt of him, as a person unworthy of your regard; the latter only indicates your immoderate selfishness. Against gross injuries, he may provide defence or obtain redress; but against the other he has no remedy.

No man, considered simply as a man can be a just object of contempt. He, that was not too mean a creature for God to make & preserve, is not mean enough for us to despise. Man, considered as being endowed with reason and intellect, by the inspiration of the almighty, and designed for immortality, is to be regarded with real esteem—with a sort of veneration. Considered as a religious being, conforming to the character, and sharing in the peculiar favours of the Creator, he is to be honoured as one of the excellent of the earth. Viewed in circumstances of adversity, in sickness, poverty, bodily deformity, or mental weakness, he is entitled to our compassion.

Nothing makes one really despicable but that, which implies some fault—some contrariety to the design of our nature, and therefore renders one vile and contemptible. But contempt even of a vicious man, should never exceed the viciousness of his character; it should rather be directed against the vice, than the person.

As soon vice, as also an affection of appearing what we are not, a fondness of distinguishing ourselves by trifles, renders one contemptible. He that prides himself in a fantastic loppiness of dress—he that assumes odd and singular airs in his behaviour—those that in common discourse labours for subtilty of style which his education will not enable him to understand—he that affects a peculiar kind of pronunciation scarcely intelligible, that he may seem to talk prettily—these fail to bring on himself the contempt of others; not so much because his affectation is really vicious, as because it betrays a trifling vanity of mind, inconsistent with that manly dignity which commands respect.

Ridicule may often be more effectual than severe and grave reproof to put vice and folly out of countenance; and for the purpose it is laudably employed. But that contemptuous treatment of others, which only wounds their feelings, without a tendency to correct their sentiments or manners—which cramps their powers without directing their conduct, is perfectly base and inhuman. It discovers a wanton cruelty of disposition and intolerable pride of heart, an unpardonable ignorance of one's self.

The distinctions which take place among men, and are the ground of one's boasted superiority to another are but trifling, compared with the grand points in which they are alike. They are all creatures formed by the same hand, from the same materials, for the same purposes, all dependent, accountable and mortal. A few days and we had not an existence; in a few days more we shall be forgotten; these bodies will lie in unheeded graves, the common dust of senseless matter; and the mind will take its flight to an unknown world, to exist in a new manner, divested of every circumstance of worldly distinction.

If we have advantages which others have not, we are probably more in-

debted. We despise our neighbour; but perhaps he has filled his narrower circle better than we. The man who bears poverty and contentment; who promotes the happiness of those around him, according to his ability, and serves his Creator, in humble hopes of future recompence—such a man in the lowest condition of life is far more worthy and excellent, than the richest and proudest of the human race, who confines his views within himself, and thus his hands against the walls of poverty. The poor widow with her two mites stands higher in the esteem of heaven and earth, than the rich nobleman who suffered a man to starve at his gate.

Let us raise our thoughts to that immense being, whose presence, power and goodness fills all worlds; and these little differences between worm and worm, on which pride is built, will instantly disappear. There is a small difference between a candle and a glowworm; but hold them both to the sun, and both are extinguished.

Let us learn to think greatly of God justly of men, wisely of virtue, humbly of ourselves; and we shall find nothing contemptible but vice, and that which will appear most contemptible, when we find it in ourselves.

PARIS, September 13.

CENTRAL OFFICE OF THE COMMUNE OF PARIS. The central office on the 22d Fructidor (8th September) transmitted to the commissaries of police, of the commune of Paris, an abstract of the law of the 19th, of which they recommend the execution. By virtue of this law, every person accused of emigration, not definitively struck off the list, every returned emigrant, every priest condemned to transportation, who may have remained in the interior of this commune, in contravention to the law, and within twenty-four hours after, shall be arrested and carried before the tribunals.

Also, every ecclesiastic, who shall exercise a religious profession publicly without first having taken the oath required, and fulfilled the other conditions of the law of the 7th Ventosaire of the 4th year.

Rion, after felicitating the Directory for having broken the conspiracy of the royalists, said:

"Among the causes which have brought the day of the 18th Fructidor, there is one which has not been sufficiently examined. It is the inveteracy with which the conspirators attacked the operations of the executive, to our class is the motion of Paillet, in our connections with America."

It is notorious, that the English carry on three fourths of their trade by means of American vessels; and as the dress, the manners, the language and the habits of the two nations are perfectly alike, it is evident, that it was difficult to distinguish. Therefore the Directory acted justly and conformably to principles and to fact, when they adopted the resolution which orders the capture of all American vessels not conformable to the articles of the treaty of 1778.

I move that the council declare, that there is no room to deliberate on the proposition made by Paillet in the sitting of the 2d Messidor, and that they repeal the decree naming a committee, the members of which were Paillet, Boilly d'Angely, Camille, Jourdan, Bailly and Hermand of the Lower Rhine.—Decreed; and the speech of Rion ordered to be printed.

The council determined not to sit on each decadi.

NEW-YORK, November 13.

One of the first Repts taken by the triumphant republicans in the councils of France was to declare illegal those elections in certain departments which had been sanctioned by the legislature when the royalist faction had the preponderance, and to declare legal those which by their opponents had been voted illegal. At the election of the new third, the royalists, agreeable to the instructions they received, exerted every nerve to get in their creatures; and in a considerable degree succeeded. Not content with this success, they used every art in the legislature, and seized hold of every pretext to set aside the elections

which had been unfavorable to them, and to confirm those that were favorable, though the greatest irregularities were committed in them. In their late decree, therefore, respecting those elections of the republicans, have only set right the acts violating the right of suffrage, which the royalists had been guilty of.

November 15. Whilst the high price of sugar renders it to the frugal a matter of regret that it is so necessary an article of consumption and the tales of cruelty exercised on our African brethren, refunding from land to land, have given the Philanthropist a far nobler motive to forego its use as a substitute for what may now fearfully be deemed a luxury will probably be by no means unacceptable. Honey has been proposed, honey has been adopted; but to many its peculiar flavor occasions a disgust that they cannot overcome. Now this flavor may be removed, without any impurity to its sweetness, by a very simple process. Late experiments in chemistry have taught the use of charcoal in purifying various substances. This led to its application to the purpose of freeing honey from its peculiar flavor, which was attended with the complete success.

"Four pounds of honey being boiled with two pounds of water, and one of well burnt charcoal, on a gentle fire, until the syrup began to acquire some degree of consistency, the charcoal was separated by a strainer. The clear syrup being then boiled till it was of a proper consistence, it was found to be as free from any disagreeable flavor as syrup of sugar. This therefore, might be applied to every purpose for which sugar is commonly used. If the charcoal were coarsely powdered, I should imagine a smaller quantity would be as effectually answer the purpose."

COMMUNICATION.

In the neighbourhood of Hoebeck-Perry are to be found, a considerable number of serpents of the kind denominated Copper-heads; their bite is very venomous; the poison diffusing itself in a short time over a considerable part of the body, and producing fatal consequences, unless an immediate antidote is applied. A few weeks since, a Negro Man who had been to work in the fields of his employer, there, took up a log of wood on his shoulder, which was hollow nearly through from one end, and carried it home for his evening fire. His wife and children (as is usually the case in the country) had retired to rest in one corner of the room, and he was set down at the fire, and nearly overpowered with sleep, when he perceived an enormous snake of the kind above mentioned, sliding softly out of the corner just before him. Although powerfully impelled by fear to attempt its immediate destruction, he knew it would be dangerous to move lest the snake should spring at him. He therefore remained quiet, and only followed the motion of the serpent with his eyes, which, (with an erect head and a noise resembling the cluck of a hen for chickens) glided backward and forward across the room, while a cat followed the windings of his tail, and frequently laid her paw upon it, without being noticed by the reptile. At length the serpent approached the fire again and re-entered the wood, which the Negro perceiving, he immediately snatched the aperture, and kindled up a large fire, drew the log across it, where it remained till the serpent was consumed.

Late accounts from the British windward islands mention, "a general spirit of discontent among what are called the people of color (mulattoes) and their being perpetually employed in intrigue and insurrection." At St. Kitt's in particular, an embargo was laid about the beginning of September, in consequence of a plot having been discovered among a militia regiment to make themselves masters of Brimstone Hill, and some other fortresses of the island, in order to establish free and equal government over the whole." The seeds of liberty in the West-Indies seem to have been sown in the treacherousness of adventurers. The mulatto race, not quite so totally immersed in despotism as the blacks begin to feel the dignity of man, and notwithstanding distinction of color, af-

pire to participate in the political privileges of their natural fathers and mothers.

Particulars respecting the election of Directors to replace Carnot and Bachelin.

Sitting of the Council of Five Hundred in the night of the 7th—8th September.

Lamarque, the President proclaims the state of the poll for the election of ten candidates, from among whom the successor of Bachelin was to be chosen.

The number of votes was 263; and 132 made a majority.

Francois de Neuchateau the minister of the Interior, had 224 votes.

Merlin, minister of justice 214.

Gen. Mullens 210

Garrat, ex minister of justice, 208

Gouley, do. 204

Enroul, chief of the état-major of the army of the Danube and

Neuf, 203

Lezardier, ex-conventionalist, 200

General American, 192

Moonge, ex-minister of ma-

rine, 167

Charles de la Croix,

The President made known that

Merlin had been elected the successor

of Bachelin by the Council of 500,

and has consequently four years

and a half to serve, Francois de Neuf-

chateau replaces Carnot.

PHILADELPHIA, November 17.

CONGRESSIONAL REGISTER.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, November 16.

The house being formed there ap-

peared for the first time this session—

McClure, Lewis R. Morris, from Ver-

mont, Mr. Edward Livingston, New-

York, Matthew Clay, Isaac Evans,

Waher Jones, Abraham Trigg and

John Trigg on Virginia; and Wil-

liam Barry Grove, from North Caro-

lina.

No business being before the house,

they adjourned.

SENATE.

Only the twelve members already

announced appeared this day, who

not being a quorum, adjourned.

The hon. John Henry, late a Senator in the Senate of the United States, from the State of Maryland, is elected governor of that state.

Particulars of the Mutiny on board

the British Frigate Hecaton.

When about 3 days out from Cape

Nicola Mble, on a cruise part of the

crew were engaged handing the miz-

zen top-sail; the captain speaking

sharp to them, two of the men fell

from the yards; when the others

came down they were reprimanded

in harsh terms by the captain, and

several of them threatened with pun-

ishment—this occasioned much discon-

tent, which continued until the next

evening, when the mutiny broke out,

by showing double headed shot, &c.

about the ship, and other disorderly

behaviour. The first lieutenant went

down to enquire what they wanted,

and was soon wounded in the arm with

a tomahawk; he retired for some

time, and when he returned was

knocked down with a tomahawk his

throat cut, and thrown over-board.—

After which the sailors proceeded to

the cabin in search of the captain who

had locked himself in, but was soon

dragged out (after having wounded 2

or 3 in defending himself with his

sword) and experienced the same fate

of his unfortunate lieutenant; they

afterwards seized upon and murdered

every officer in the ship, except a mas-

ter's mate, and two midshipmen.

They then directed their course for

La Guira, where they arrived under

Spanish colours, and delivered the ship

up to the Spanish government giving

out that they had turned their officers

adrift in their jolly boat. The Span-

iards have since manned the ship and

sent her to sea. Our informant fur-

ther adds, that the crew of the He-

caton were a mixture of several na-

tions.

SELECT SENTENCES.

Oeconomy is no disgrace. It is bet-

ter living on a little, than out-living

a great deal.

To err is human; to forgive divine.

LEXINGTON:

Saturday, December 16.

Wednesday last closed the election for a Representative to serve in the assembly of this State, for the county of Fayette, vice James Morrison—and the votes were found to stand thus: for John Breckenridge, 594; for Alexander Macgregor, 359; Walter Carr, 141; Hugh McIlvain, 119; John Bell, 106; Robert Patterson, 13.

What says a French paper, is an army?—A body of men organized to serve the purposes of tyrants. What is this they call military courage?—Mere mechanism, where unthinking men are taught to follow valiant chiefs because the world is looking upon them, and whether the men live or die are fare of glory—the poor soldier when he falls, is consigned to oblivion. No monumental stone marks his grave. Why then will mankind sacrifice themselves to the whim of honor, fighting for a king, for a queen, for a royal family, who are perhaps laughing at them in luxury, while they are enduring the anguish of wounds and broken bones, for the sake of royalty. Ardor, enthusiasm and military spirit, constitute an army; and the hurry and bustle of camps, the madness of victory, and the pride of trophies, carry away the ideas of men. The military form and parade, added to other causes, render a soldier a mere agent of passion and impetuosity, incapable of reflection, impatient of contradiction, and never deterred. His appeal is ever to the sword, which in fact is his yoke, without being sensible of it.

Cunning, deep, calculating men, in their speculations on engrossing the liberties of mankind to effect their own views, always plan a military force, in the first instance, to accomplish their designs.—And thus has liberty perished in all Republics; by means of these miserable hirelings, a government is convulsed.—They are indeed no other than a faction in the pay of a government, and always at hand to support the directing authority, be its purposes ever so tyrannical. Hence, too, the frequent instances that the mere leader of an army frequently becomes a tyrant, or a victim to their opinions and refinements.

We do not find (says a Philadelphia paper) in the documents published at Paris, to prove the existence of the royalist conspiracy, any thing implicating Barthelemi and Carnot as connected with the agents of it.—Their conduct of late, the eulogiums bestowed on them by the royalist gazettes of Paris (and crowds of such papers were in circulation there; for though the monarchists had not the means of corrupting the armies, they were able to employ (seditious) journalists in abundance) rendered them strongly suspected of an understanding with the enemies of the Republic in the council of five hundred, whose connection with the emperor's royalists is proved. But such fictions alone would not justify the arrestation & transportation of those members; we do not believe, indeed, the three members of the Directory and councils would have ventured on taking such a step, without something more substantial than plausible suspicions, to justify the proceeding in the eyes of the people. We imagine that either all the published documents have not reached us, or that some of the evidence in the possession of the Directory has been kept back for a time for particular reasons. We wait wait for further elucidation on this point.

The following remarks from the Fashionable World, of September 15, were presented in part in a morning paper; we have deemed it most proper to give them entire.

We this day present our readers with the additional details of the important events at Paris, which our limits do not admit in yesterday's paper. We have now given all that has yet reached England, by the Paris Journals, down to the 8th instant. The documents are beyond the public; the details are ample and complete, and every man will draw his own conclusions. Respecting the conduct of the Directory, no difference of opinion can exist among men even of the slightest degree of reason and impar-

tiality. The Directory, with regard to the constitution, have acted in a manner as unprincipled and tyrannical, as any regular government could have done. Pretending to respect the constitution, they have taken steps equal in atrocity to any of the revolutionary proceedings of Robespierre. Their measures are even more dangerous to the cause of liberty. They pretended that their conduct is sanctioned by a free constitution. Robespierre honestly avowed that his was revolutionary government. He did not pretend that he would give the people freedom till peace. The friends of freedom must have submitted to his purgatory, in hopes of arriving at bliss. But now they find that even under the reign of what is called a free constitution, the most despotic measures are pursued. We blame the Directory more for violating forms, for prostituting and disgracing the name of freedom, than for the steps they have taken. To seize and transport the representatives of the people without trial, almost without charge, is wholly inconsistent with a free constitution. But we question whether or not the existence of the French Republic did not depend on the measures that have been pursued. The peculiar circumstances of the French revolution render it absolutely necessary that a great justice should be done, in order to establish a republican form of government.—Where a people like the Americans, are not embarrassed with an aristocracy and a priesthood, the establishment of a republic is easily accomplished. No man has a personal interest in opposing it; and opinion wholly divested of personal interest will do but little. In France, it is very different, France has an almost numberless nobility and priesthood, whose education, habits, prejudices and personal interest, make them zealous advocates for the ancient order of things. Most of them fled from no other motive than fear, without having committed any crime; for such it is no crime to think one form of government better than another. No crime is even charged on them. Absence is all with which they are accused. But it is certainly true that all of them are royalists. Their return to France is inconsistent with the existence of a republic. A great injustice must therefore be done by excluding them, in order to preserve the republic. It is in this view alone that the conduct of the Directory can be excused. A great party, some from motives of justice and humanity, others with a view to the ultimate restoration of royalty, had raised arms in France, and even governed the legislature, repealing by degrees all the laws against the emigrants and priests, opening a way for their return, and consequently for the re-establishment of the throne.—If the vanquished party in France had triumphed, a king would have been expected as the speedy consequence. Indeed the return of monarchy was spoken of before the 8th of September with the greatest consequence, as an event not far distant. The conduct of the arrested deputies gave the strongest reason to expect it. Some of them are no doubt honest in their intentions, but many of them are traitors to the Republic; the friends of which will regret that its salvation should render necessary, measures the most despotic. They will regret that freedom in France should be so assisted that the cannot exercise her functions—that the must still fly to anarchy for protection against despotism. Whatever name may now be given to the French government, it is in fact the revolutionary government of Robespierre.—When kings, emigrants and priests shall despair of rethroning monarchy in France, and cease to attack any system of laws the may give herself, then and only then, can we expect that the people will enjoy freedom.

[From a Bermuda paper, of Oct. 24.]
By a passenger this week from St. Vincennes we learn, that a short time since, a deep laid scheme was made by Victor Hughes, of Guadeloupe, to take St. Kitt's by surprise. A whole regiment of blacks now in St. Kitt's is said to have been concerned in it; and the method to be adopted was for them to surprise Brimstone Hill, and then blow it up with the magazines; but happily the letters containing the plot, &c. were intercepted in their way for that island, and American copies were only taken of them, and the originals forwarded by another hand. By that means they got into all the secrets of the business, and took effectual methods to counteract the plot.—About 300 troops were sent for from St. Vincent's and 200 from Martinique, which were arrived, and the traitors ere this, we hope, have met their just reward. Troops were ready to be embarked at a moment's warning from Guadeloupe, to co-operate with the insurgents.—The gentleman who gave us the above particulars went up with the troops from St. Vincent's to St. Kitt's.

One of the London prints, in the fulness of its zeal for the profraternalist faction in France, facetiously sends the decree of banishment passed in the two Councils against them, an atrocious and sanguinary measure. Some of the gazettes here, who are in the same interest, have re-echoed these empty ravings. What would these gentlemen have! True, they have been disappointed in their hopes of seeing the republicans in France massacred, and the whole face of that country torn with civil war; but let them bear their disappointment like men, and not persist in the vain attempt to make the world believe, that there is any propriety in calling sanguinary a political movement which has been effected without shedding a drop of blood, and which, there is every reason to believe, has spared thousands of it.

You hear it continually said by the adieu cuts to despotic forms of government, that experience proves France cannot exist under a republican government; that it cannot have liberty flourish there for the security of other nations.—Yet we see at the bottom of all the disorders, and as the immediate causes of the changes which have distracted that country, the very nations whose tools make this outcry. They complain of want of stability in the government of France, and it is they that are undermining it. They pretend to fear republican France as too restless for the purposes of good neighborhood, and to show their neighborly spirit are constantly employed in hatching plots and treasons to plunge that country into a state of disorder. Their ill success in the last attempt will be apt to cure them of their itch for meddling the affairs of their neighbors, who perhaps acquiring new vigor from the overthrow of their opponents and enemies by the inequality of their enemies may in their turn, cut out some business for them at home.

By a gentleman who came down the Ohio, and who arrived in town on Thursday night, we are informed, that on Sunday evening last, a boat loaded with iron, was stove by the ice and sank. The people saved themselves by getting on the ice.

* * * The Trustees of the Kentucky Academy are requested to meet at Pittsburgh, on Wednesday, the 27th instant. The important business before the board, require their punctual attendance. By order of the board. JOHN ARTHUR, CLK. December 14.

The Bourbon Furnace
IS NOW IN BLAST.
BESIDES an extensive assortment of castings of the common kinds, we can supply any number of SALT & SALT KETTLES, SUGAR CASTINGS, SIX PLACE STOVES, FRANKLIN STOVES, and MILL IRONS. It is generally admitted that the CASTINGS made now at this Furnace are equal in quality, and superior in workmanship, to any that are imported into this State. JOHN C. OWINGS & Co. December 15.

To Hire,
One Negro WOMAN, and three white FELLOWS, to apply to the Printer.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in the forks of Red river and the Kentucky, Clarke county, a boy Mare, 11 or 12 years old, about 13 hands high; appeared to Mr. Wm. HARRIS.

THE subscriber having declined the mercantile business, requests all persons indebted to him, either by note or book account, to pay off their respective balances to Samuel & George Trotter, who are now carrying on business in the house formerly occupied by me.

James Trotter.
Lexington, Dec. 14, 1797.

CASH
Will be given for a likely Negro Girl,
Of good character, between the age of ten and fifteen years.—Enquire of the Printer.

I have to lease,
A Large quantity of cleared Land—a few tenants will meet with great encouragement. Also, to hire, twelve or fourteen valuable Slaves, some of which are excellent house servants.

Samuel Meredith.
Fayette county, N. Elkhorn, Dec. 3, 1797. 6c

FULLING MILL.
THE subscriber takes this method of informing the public, that he carries on the FULLING AND DYING BUSINESS, in their different branches, at Maj. John Morrison's Fulling mill, about six miles from Lexington, on the Tate's creek road; where the greatest attention will be paid. He will attend at Mr. McNair's tavern in Lexington, on the first day of every Fayette county, to receive cloth for his mill, and will return it there when finished.

WM. CAMPBELL, FULLER.
N. B. The mill is expected to go about Christmas.
3c December 13, 1797.

FOUND, on the 24th of November last, on the Hickman road near Lexington, A COPPER KEY, which appeared to have been concealed there for some time. The owner may have it by applying to the subscriber, proving his property, and paying charges.

JOHN M. FRANKS.
December 12, 1797. 3c

NOTICE.
THE subscriber intending to start for Philadelphia on the fifteenth of January next, is obliged to call on those indebted by note, book account &c. to him, for payment. If it is not then made, he will feel himself justified in placing notes, accounts, &c. in the hands of proper persons for collection.

P. JANUARY, junr.
Lexington, Dec. 19, 1797. 1awt

Robert & Andrew Porter,
Have just imported a Large and General Assortment of
MERCHANDIZE;
Which they are opening for sale at their store, next door to Stewart's printing office, and which they will dispose of either by whole sale or retail, at the most reduced prices, for Cash or Country produce. Wheat, Tobacco, Hens, Pork in barrels, Lard in hickies and Irish Butter, will be taken in exchange for the above Merchandise, if delivered in good order.

Lexington, December 9.

ON Monday the 15th of January, 1798, the NEGROES belonging to the estate of William Young,
WILL BE HIRED
to the highest bidder, for the next year, at my house, on Hickman creek.

N. B. At the same time and place, there will be a number of other Negroes to hire.
13c December 11, 1797.

NOTICE.
WILL be let to the lowest bidder, on Wednesday the 27th instant, at Clarke county house,
The building of a wooden Jail
eighteen feet square, for the county of Clarke. Terms will be made known on the day.
R. HIGGINS, Sheriff.
Winchester, December 9, 1797. 2c

NOTICE is hereby given that within ninety days, that we will petition the next county court of Shelby county, for the establishment of a town on our land at the mouth of Brathear's creek.
THOS CARTER,
RICHARD TAYLOR.
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NOTICE, that commissioners appointed by the court of Shelby county, will sell on the 25th of December 1797, an entry made in the name of James Larue of 3000 acres, adjoining an entry made for Sarah Reene on Red river, on the lower side—then and there to take the depositions of witnesses and perpetuate their testimony respecting certain calls in said entry, and so such other things as shall be deemed necessary and agreeably to law.
ISAAC LARUE for JAMES LARUE.
December 5, 1797.



SACRED TO THE MUSES.

TRIFLES The origin of Quarrels.

WHERE smiling peace and plenty dwell,
And health and jocund glee,
Few hearts conceive, or tongue can tell,
Why wars should ever be.

Yet once the mighty cause made known
Of laughter, blood and tears,
And how to guard a realm and throne,
We risk our vital breath—

And shed our best blood drop by drop,
Defending all that's dear—
The tide of wonder feels a stop,
And ebbs and flows a tear.

But some there are to prone to strife,
So prompt to punish evil,
That all the business of their life,
Seems tumult and turmoil.

And rather than fit down in peace,
And crouch to reason's laws,
They fight for feathers dropp'd from geese,
Or go to cuffs for straws.

And this to prove—two fury clowns,
As reeling home one night
From ale-house, where their fanny crows
They'd drank 'd in fiddling plight—

While all the azure-tinted sky,
Spread out its clear expanse,
And all the glittering train on high,
Seem'd o'er their heads to dance—

Quoth Clump to Clod, "I'll tell thee what,
"I only wish that I
"As much good pasture land had got,
"As I can see blue sky."

"And I," quoth Clod to Clump, "should like
"Thy wish to beat by far—
"And have to prove a wealthier tyke,
"An ox for every far."

"Ay, but," says Clump, "to weed them all,
"What pasture could be found?"
"Enough," says Clod, "or great and final,
"I'd weed them on thy ground."

"What, and without my leave?" says Clump.
"Aye that I would," says Cloddy.
Quoth Clump, "then thee my hide shall clump,
"Or I'll well burn thy body."

So to't they went, both Clump and Clod,
As fast as foot could fag
Till both lay sprawling on the sod,
And scarce a fift could wag.

"Now where's your oxen, Clod?" says Clump,
"And where," says Clod, "your ground?"
Both fight'd—and carcass rais'd on rump,
In vain for both look'd round.

Then flaking hands, they curs'd all jars,
And all deceiving eyes,
That look'd for reason from the stars,
And pasture from the skies.

MORAL.
Thus those who make of war a jest,
And bloodshed treat with laughter,
Under no stars will here be blessed,
Nor in the skies hereafter.

ANECOTE.

Mary Baker, an English lady, has caused a tombstone to be erected in her burying ground, with this inscription: "Mary Baker intends to lie here." Some wagwag bachelors in the neighborhood added, "Do you intend to lie here dead or alive? If the latter, I will lie with you: yours till death, but not after."

Notice.

I WILL attend the commissioners appointed by the county court of Shelby, on the 21st day of December next at an improvement made by Andrew Houle, William Rice & company, to perpetuate the testimony of certain witnesses upon the calls of an entry made on the 17th of March 1784, in these words, "Andrew Houle enters 1000 acres upon a pre-emption warrant, No 2540, on the waters of Drennon's Lick on the fourth side thereof, supposed to be about 12 miles from the mouth, & about 4 of a mile from a large Buffalo trace, leading from the said lick to Brathens creek, including his improvement, made by Houle, Will. Rice & Co.," & to do such other things as may be deemed necessary and agreeable to law.

ISAAC MORRISON.

Blank Deeds for sale at this Office.

To the Public.

FROM and after the first day of January, 1798, the KENTUCKY GAZETTE will be published once a week only, on that sized paper denominated *royal*, which is about one third larger than what we at present use. The price will be Three Dollars per annum; but if we should fail procuring such paper, through the inclemency of the weather, we shall publish on the present sized paper until Royal can be procured, with a proportionate deduction of the price to subscribers.

JOHN BRADFORD.

N. B. It will, no doubt, be expected that substantial reasons should be given for this intended change, especially as the principal reasons formerly given for publishing twice a week still exist; the following, to every impartial mind, the Editor has no doubt will be satisfactory:—

Immediately after the commencement of the present year, printing paper rose one third of its former price; an event of so much importance to, and unforeseen by the Editor, could not be taken into the calculations necessary to be made at the time of altering the plan of this Gazette. Half-price have continued at the price it then was, the profits would have been extremely moderate; but at its advanced price, the whole amount received for his subscriptions will not defray the necessary charges incident to his office. Nothing could have induced the Editor to attempt a publication twice a week on the terms he did, but the having more hands than could be employed in publishing a weekly paper, and who he was obliged to support, without a prospect of better employment. And nothing could have tempted him to continue it, after all his profits were swallowed up in the advance on paper, but an idea that an attempt to raise the price of his paper, would contribute to strengthen an impression then made on the public mind unfavorable to him, and against which, he was conscious time would be the best antidote. These are the most obvious reasons for the alteration about to be made; and the Editor trusts, that in his connection with the public, he shall ever be able to give satisfactory reasons for his conduct, when necessary, and a fair opportunity is permitted him.



BLAZE.

WHO was imported from England in the year 1793, at five years old, by Col. Hugh Nelson, of York town, in Virginia, will finish the ensuing season which will commence the 10th day of March, and end on the 10th day of August, at Col. Robert Saunders's tavern, Scott county, 3 miles from Georgetown, and 8 from Lexington; and may cover mares at five pounds each, this season. A promissory attached note, will be required with the mare, for five pounds, payable the 25th day of December ensuing—which may be discharged by the payment of twelve dollars, if paid within the season. Seven dollars the single leap, to be paid at the stable door. Young cattle, or good beef cattle, or merchantable hemp, will be received at the market price, if delivered at said Saunders's by the 25th of December, to discharge the 5 pounds. There will be large and excellent meadows well enclosed for mares from a distance, at 3s. per week. Great attention will be paid to mares, to give general satisfaction, but will not be answerable for escapes or accidents that may happen.

BLAZE is a beautiful bay, near seventeen hands high, nicely marked, of uncommon great strength and activity; his figure is given up to be unexceptionable.

BENJ. WHARTON.

BLAZE was got by Vandal, his dam by Trencheon, his grand dam by Regulus, his great grand dam by E. Barwick, his great great grand dam by Old Partner, his great great great grand dam by Copt Egyptian, his great great great great grand dam by Woodcock, his great great great great great grand dam by Villal's Turk, his great great great great great great grand dam by Old Hathway, and out of Trauppe's dam, which was out of a daughter of Doddworth and Layton's bar-mare. Vandal was got by Spectator, and out of the fillet of Chrysler. Chrysler is the sire of Hebe, the dam of Daredville. BLAZE is said to be of the best family of running horses in England.

JEREMIAH WILLIAMS.

A true copy of the original from England.

HUGH NELSON.

October 23d, 1797.
We do hereby certify, that the imported stud horse BLAZE, late the property of Hugh Nelson, esq. of York town, Virginia, and sold to Benjamin Wharton, is a fine and good foal getter.

MICHAEL CRICK.

CHAS. HIGGINS.

NOTICE.

THAT on the 9th of January 1798, I will attend with commissioners appointed by the county court of Shelby, on a settlement and pre-emption, obtained in the name of John Brand on Drennon's lick creek; it being the place where Nicholas Smith now lives; then and there to take on oath the depositions of sundry witnesses to ascertain the special calls of said entry, and also to identify an improvement and perpetuate the testimony thereof, and to do such other things in the premises, as the said commissioners are authorized and required to do by the act of assembly in that case made and provided.

NICHOLAS SMITH.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, the partnership of Alexander and James Parker being dissolved (by the death of James) the executors of the deceased, earnestly request all those indebted to the said firm, by bond, note or book account, to come forward immediately and settle their respective balances; likewise all those who have any demands against said firm, to bring them forward properly authenticated, for settlement, as the debts of the deceased must be immediately paid and the partnership settled.—No indulgence can be expected.

ALEX. PARKER, JOHN COBURN, JOHN BRADFORD, Ex'rs.

Lexington, April 12, 1797.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber, the 3d of April last, a black Mare about fourteen hands and a half high, five or six years old, branded on the right shoulder with, though not perceptible unless shed, a small star, natural trotter.

Also, a bay yearling horse colt, dark mane and tail, with a small star, was rubbed on the nose and under jaw by putting on a muzzle. I will give the above reward if brought to me, or ten dollars for such information that I get them.

James Davies.

Madison county, Nov. 13, 97.

For Sale.

FIVE hundred and fifty acres of first rate bottom land, entered in the name of Daniel Brannan, lying on the Kentucky river, five miles from Portwilliam, adjoining Jesse Pendergraft's fourteen hundred acre survey. Those who incline to purchase said valuable land, will apply to the printer.

NICHOLAS BRIGHT,

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURER.



RETURNS his thanks to his customers for their past favors, and hopes by his attention to business, to merit them in future. He begs leave to inform the public in general that he continues to carry on the above business, in all its branches, on Croft street, two doors above Short Street. He will give generous wages to three or four good journeymen.

ISRAEL HUNT, BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURER.



RESPECTFULLY informs the Public in general, and his friends in particular, that he has commenced business in all its various branches, on Short Street, next door to J. Morrison. He flatters himself from the neatness and excellence of his work to merit the favors of the public. He has furnished himself with a few excellent workmen, together with some of the best materials that can be produced.

To be Rented

FOR THE NEXT YEAR, THE PLANTATION of Weathers Smith, or there about one mile below Governor Garrard's farm, containing about thirty acres of cleared land.

For Sale.

A QUANTITY of CORN, on said Plantation. Nine months' credit from the date hereof will be given the purchaser. Terms may be known by applying to HENRY PAXNE, who lives on the Frankfort road, about four miles from Lexington.

November 28.

NOTICE is hereby given, that we shall petition the worshipful county court of Warren, to establish a town on our lands at the head of Scag's, or rather Bailey's big spring, at the next March court. The lots will be exposed for sale, on Thursday, the 13th of March.

JAMES STUART, WILLIAM JONES.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on Buckhannon's run, Mercer county, about three miles from Buckhannon's mill, a bay filley, two years old, standing, about 13 hands and an inch high, the is never docked nor branded, appraised at 100.

JESSE SLAUGHTER.

November 28.

CASH

Will be given for a LIGHT WAGON. Apply to the printer of the Kentucky Gazette.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested to pay their respective balances, as he intends going to Baltimore and Philadelphia by the first of December next.

He has on hand a good assortment of Winter and other GOODS, which will be sold VERY CHEAP.

ALSO,

2200 acres of good LAND, On Raven creek, Harrison county; this land lies about eleven miles from the town of Cynthiana. If necessary it will be sold in small tracts to accommodate purchasers. The terms of sale—one third in hand, and a credit of one and two years for the balance. Mr. Andrew Hampton, or Mr. William Nelson, who lie joining this land will shew it. For further particulars apply to WILLIAM WEST.

Lexington, October 20.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by bond, note or book account, are requested to come forward and make payment to Mr. Thomas G. Howard, on or before the 15th of this inst. as I intend setting out for Baltimore and Philadelphia, about that time. Those who do not avail themselves of this notice, may rest assured that they shall be dealt with as the law directs, at the expiration of said time—Obedience I am in hopes, this notice will be attended to, without further trouble, as I am determined to have all my accounts finally settled by the 1st day of December next.

GEO. TEGARDEN.

September 5, 1797.

Georgetown Fulling Mill.

I HEREBY inform my customers, and the public in general, that Mr. James Burnin, who worked my mill last season, works her again this season, and will attend at Lexington, the first day of every Fayette court, at the house of Mr. J. B. Brent, to receive and deliver cloth; and also at the house of Mr. Hugh Brent, in Paris, Bourbon county the first day of every court, for the same purpose.

Elijah Craig.

November 14, 1797.

For Sale

FOR CASH OR MERCHANDISE,

Two thousand five hundred

acres of LAND, lying on the T. win, about 25 miles from the seat of government, and about ten from Drennon's lick—said land was located and surveyed in the name of Thomas Tupper, and adjoints a tract advertised by Mr. T. Tupper, of Woodford county. Any person inclinable to purchase, may know the terms by applying to Capt. Walker Taylor near Lexington, or to the subscriber in Garden. For further particulars apply to WILLIAM M. BLEDSOE.

June 19.

IRON BANK.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS.

ONE thousand acres of Land, lying North-west of the Ohio, containing an extensive bank of excellent iron ore, the subscribers suppose—the quality of this ore has been ascertained by Mr. Saurgrain of Lexington, to whom any person desirous of purchasing can apply for information. The above tract of land lies about twelve miles from the Ohio river, and contains one mile from Little Seale, which contains a few miles above the three islands—A stream supplied to be well calculated for a furnace, runs through the land, and has a fall of thirty feet at one spot, and about three quarters of a mile from the bank of ore. For further particulars apply to Mr. Alexander Parker of Lexington, or the subscribers in Washington.

BASIL DUKE.

JOHN COBURN.

April 21, 1797.

NOTICE.

THAT commissioners appointed by the court of Hardin county, will attend on the 15th day of January 1798, on an entry of 6500 acres of land made in the name of John Larue, on the Ohio river opposite the Black oak grove where John Pen's land is entered; beginning on the river bank and running up the same, then and there to take the depositions of sundry witnesses, in order to perpetuate their testimony respecting said entry, and do such other act as shall be deemed necessary and agreeable to law.

For the heirs of JOHN LARUE.

December 5, 1797.

CAFECISM for YOUTH, or Principles of practical religion,—may be had at this office.